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THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND

ITALIAN AGITATION-THE QUEEN'S OUTING-TOPICS OF HOLY WEEK-THE POSTOFFICE TYRANNY - INTERESTING LITERARY HISTORY - " AN AMERICAN

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Copyright; 1891 : By The Tribune Association. London, March 28 .- The agitation prevailing in Newfoundland makes some impression here, but not much. The attention bestowed on this colony is confined, for the most part, to the Foreign and Colonial Offices, to a few members of the House of Commons, and to writers in some leading news papers. There is among these a sympathetic feeling toward their fellow-subjects beyond the sea, but also a strong opinion that they are behaving unreasonably. The proposed Act of Parliament against which they now protest is, from the Imperial point of view, absolutely necessary. France and England have come to a certain agreement, pending arbitration. That agreement recognizes, as arbitration itself recognizes, the fact-for it is a fact-that France has certain rights in Newfoundland under the Treaty of Utrecht. In the present state of feeling in the colony, or perhaps in any state of feeling, the use of force is neces sary to prevent the Newfoundlanders from intertering with these French rights. The bill which gives such offence to the colonists is simply a bill authorizing this use of force by naval officers. It is a measure of police, and in one sense nothing It is also; in a wider view, an act of good faith to France and an act of self-respect on the part of England, who holds herself bound by the

Nevertheless, the bill will not be proceeded with till Newfoundland has had full opportunity to state her objections. This was known and stated last week, and has been repeated this week. Lord Salisbury repeated it in the House of Lords The First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons, known in private life as Mr. W. H. Smith, repeated it on Tuesday to a deputation of Newfoundland merchants. Nothing could be more lucid and conciliatory than Mr. Smith's speech. It was oil on the waters; yet the waters continue to rage. Agitation, if telegrams may be trusted, seems as great as ever, and some rather violent messages are sent over from

The French are rejoicing, as usual, over the English difficulties. If M. Ribot's agreement for arbitration had gone beyond the lobster question nobody can say what might have happened to him, or to the Ministry. The anti-English party in that country is one of the loudest, if not one of the strongest. Egypt is never lost sight of. These gentlemen have received with impatience the English suggestion of territorial indemnity to France for the surrender of her Newfoundland Nothing will satisfy them but to see England sail away from Egypt with bag and baggage. French papers this week have said a number of disagreeable things. There is no sign of a disposition on their part to make the situa-

It is thought here that the Newfoundlanders have some ground for the complaint that they are sacrificed to Canada. The negotiations between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bond last autumn had at least the informal sanction of the Home Government, and it is supposed here, rightly or wrongly, that an agreement between the United States and Newfoundland would have been effected but for the protest from Canada, to which the Home Government gave way. Newfoundland has it in her power to retaliate if she likes on Canada by licenses to American dishermen, which would practically open to them the Canada coast also. It is feared at the Colonial Office that some such thing may be done or attempted, and that Lord Knutsford may have his hands full, or more than colonies.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's new book on "Canada and the Canadian Question" shows, says "The Times," his accustomed brilliancy of argument and expo sition. It shows another thing, if our Canadian friends would but see it. The whole volume is an argument in effect, though not always in form, for union between Canada and the United States. Time was when such a proposal as that from a writer of Mr. Goldwin Smith's eminence would have produced an explosion of wrath in Eng-There is now no explosion, no indignation. No powerful party in this country protests. Nobody sees any reason why Mr. Goldwin Smith should not write and Messrs. Macmillan publish, and everybody read, a political treatise of which the very foundation some is the disruption of the Colonial Empire. I might go further, and say that, respectable as is the party of Imperial Federation in this country, his sparkand his dissection of what he regards as a phantom policy angers nobody except Federationists. Books on Canada do not commonly provoke comment. They are put aside and passed over. But rule the Postoffice has steadily deteriorated. this volume of Mr. Goldwin Smith's excites general interest, in spite, rather than because of, his subject. The advocate has the art of making his client's cause interesting, and his vigorous, gle between the long-suffering masses and their heretofore discussed to weariness from a different point of view enlists English sympathies and rouses in his own behalf some of that very sentiment which he gently ridicules as a factor New-York cannot realize how deficient is London in Angle-Canadian polities. That is what the in the ordinary facilities of intercourse which you Canadians would do well to consider. They may consider with hardly less profit the tone of recent discussion here in the English press. Sir John Macdonald may consider it-he more seriously than most men-for he has been plainly told that his professions of loyalty beguile nobody; that his negotiations with Mr. Blaine for admitting American goods untaxed while British goods pay duty are understood here; that he is incapable of getting the better of Mr. Blaine, and that his to him than even that revenue which the monopoly diplomatic efforts toward some bargain with the United States at the expense of England only his denunciations of his opponents rather ridiculous and slightly disgusting.

The attempt to organize an Italian protest in London against the execution of the Italian assassins in New-Orleans has not proved a great success. An anonymous committee summoned a meeting on Thursday at Holborn Town Hall for 8 o'clock. At that hour the meeting consisted entirely of reporters. At 9 o'clock a score or two of unknown Italians had collected. At no time, says a sympathetic spectator, was the hall half full. The speakers were about equally fierce against the people of New-Orleans who had taken justice into their own hands and against the Italian Government for its reluctance to come before the world as the champion of the Mafia. This demonstration was, in a word, of no weight or significance whatever, and attracted no attention.

I will take leave to quote a sentence on this New-Orleans business from one of the most distinguished of living jurists, one whose personal character and public services are not less remarkable than his legal attainments. He writes: Nothing has given me so much satisfaction for a long time as the uprising at New-Orleans. God speed all such good works! There is no doubt that the effect will be most wholesome. I am, however, in favor of a large indemnity to Italy, He means, of course, those non-Americanized Italians who have been blustering in New-York about vengeance. You will not think less of the testimony if I add that this emi-

nent jurist is an American le is an off week in politics for England, if not NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 2). 1891.-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

for Ireland. This Episcopal community, or so | Queenstown. The actual transit occupied at most much of it as is Episcopal, gives itself up to religious emotions, or perhaps to ecclesiastical emotions. I add the qualification because in Scotland, which is a country surely not less religious than England, Holy Week does not exist, and the thrifty Scot, knowing no business can be done with his English neighbors, has annually turned Good Friday into a bank holiday.

Of topics non-political, the Queen's journey to Grasse has been, at least for the newspapers, the chief. Every circumstance of her journey, her arrival, and her occupations since her arrival, is described with a minuteness which may pass as proof of the loyal interest of part of her subjects. There was for one moment a shiver of alarm from the alleged presence of a small fog in Grasse, but the story, though probably true in part, was denied in toto, and Her Majesty's subjects breathed freely once more. Grasse is at best a dirty little town, but all possible precautions were taken by doctors, sanitary engineers and other competent persons to insure the Queen's safety. President Carnot has sent her a civil welcome, perhaps too civil, to which the Queen replied with civility, but with more reserve. In no respect do these polite messages soften the austerities of the French Foreign Office. French papers contrive to find in the visit of the Queen some political meaning, but there is, of course, absolutely none.

Lord Salisbury, too, is in the South of France or probably is, though the papers have sent him as far as San Remo. He certainly has not gone either to San Remo or to Beaulieu in order to talk politics or lobsters; but in search of rest, which he greatly needs.

Of matters domestic or social there has been nothing this week to equal the great Clitheroe case of last week, but discussion on the law of husband and wife has been continued with energy in "The Daily Telegraph," to which it is peculiarly adapted. Columns of letters are published which somebody, I suppose, reads. There is not, so far as one hears, any widespread discontent with the decision of the court in the wife's favor, nor is it easy to dissent from the Lord Chancellor's dictum. that no subject in this realm has a right to imprison any other subject. There are, however, lawyers who say it is no law. The baccarat scancation to commit for contempt Mr. Robbins, manager of a press association, and Mr. Edwards, editor or owner of an evening paper. Their offence consisted in spreading a report that the defendant did not mean to defend the action for slande brought by Sir William Cumming. This foolish story was promptly denied by those who set it affoat, but the lawyers of the Wilson party though it, as it probably was, good tactics to use the courts to emphasize their denial. They did not expect to put Mr. Robbins or Mr. Edwards in prison, and were perhaps surprised as well as pleased when the judges condemned the former to pay the costs of the application. Mr. Robbins, on the contrary, was surprised and not pleased to hear Mr. Justice Grantham describe his press association as a co-operative scandal society, a brilliant specimen of judicial wit if not of judicial impartialty or dignity, in spite of which Mr. Justice Grantham will presumably continue to have and to deserve a

Holy Week has brought, at any rate, one ab novelty, the discovery by "The Times" that the true source of Ireland's woes is the drink describes a malady, the existence of which nobody heretofore has suspected, and gives figures that are positively appalling, if they do, in fact, correctly denote the number of ether drinkers. How they are obtained does not clearly appear. It is happily only one portion of Ireland which suffers from this vice, the northeast, but there we hear of \$,200 drinkers in Draperstown, out of a total the proportion, if less, is still very great. any rate, is an evil for which Home Rule is no it was discovered that the defeat of France by Germany in 1870-71 was due to the softening of the brains of French officers, brought on by the ied consumption of absinthe.

Whether this or anything else produces much excitement in London it is hard to say, for London is in that condition known as empty. Parliament is having a vacation, Ministers are dis persed to the four cerners of Christendom, the blinds are down in Mayfair and Belgravia, the clubs are deserted, the streets are melancholy with the closed shutters of idle shops and sidewalks along which trickles a thin stream of unimportant humanity. Many theatres have been shut all the week. Banks are shut, and of business there is next to none. The machinery of social There are no safe means of forming opinions on current events unless you go so far as to form them yourself, and events are themselves insignifi-

If there be an exception to this stagnation of interest, it relates to the British Postoffice. The ling chapter on that subject is read with delight | British public, though a worm, has turned at last under the unrelaxing pressure of that great department. Perhaps no Postmaster.General had ever a heavier heel than Mr. Raikes. Under his attitude is that of a public servant who is resolved to be master. He will neither do what the public wants nor let any one else do it. The long strugsensible and practical treatment of a problem tyrant came to a crisis in his dispute with two companies, the Boy Messenger Company and the District Messenger Company. Each of these strove to supply admitted wants. I suppose you in enjoy. The electric call system is one. Raikes set his face against it, refused to allow it to be established in connection with the messenger system. He tried to crush this last also, and is still trying. In vain did the companies offer royalties on each message and on each electric call, though they supplied these gratis to their customers. Mr. Raikes would none of their royalties. His monopoly was dearer was designed to protect. He rejected all proposals scouted compromise and took his stand on his legal makes his declaration of Imperial patriotism and rights. More than that, he undertook to interpret the law, or make law of his own. The companies produced the opinion of eminent counsel in favor of their own view, but Mr. Raikes preferred that of his Postoffice attorney. Not until strong external and Parliamentary pressure was applied would be consent to submit the case to the courts for a judicial opinion. Under the same pressure he has now started a messenger service of his own, availing himself of the experience of the companies whom he oppressed and borrowing some of their methods, but impairing the efficacy of the service by a whole string of red tape obstructions and harassing conditions and limitations.

The press has at last taken hold of this autocrat and given him a bad week of it. "The Times" ridicules him and his scheme, and denounces his tyranny. It publishes a full statement of the case for the Postoffice by a Postoffice advocate, and rends it in pieces and Mr. Raikes with it, whose action is truly described as foolish and deplorable The House of Commons joins in the attack. Pub lie meetings are held, and more truth has been told about the British Postoffice in this one week than for many years before. Private complaints are loudest of all. The letters in "The Times" are in the plainest English any official has heard this many a day. The general administration of the Postoffice comes in for a share of execuation. Its delays in delivery in some districts, for instance, average twenty-four hours. We have just had a good example with American letters by the City of New-York, which reached Queenstown at 3 c'cleck on Wednesday morning and were delivered in Lon-

den on Thursday noon, thirty-three hours from

eighteen hours. What was Mr. Raikes doing with these letters during the other fifteen?

The fight between him and the messenger com panies is, at any rate, to be fought out. Mr. Raikes cannot understand that anybody should dare to stand up against him, but so it is. There Richard King; there is plenty of capital, and, what is rarer than capital, courage. A judicial inquiry into the official claims will be had. If the law is against the companies, they will go to Parliament to get the law altered. Either they will establish their right to give the public what it wants, or public opinion will force the Postoffice to give it, though probably even then in a far

The publishers have been more active than the rest of the world, and the week has brought forth some good books. The House of Murray has now been sung. The singer is Dr. Smiles, whose useful, though hardly melodious, books Mr. Murray has long published. It is the second John Murray, Byron's Murray, who is nominally, and to some extent actually, the hero of these two volumes. The impression one gets of him is that of an agreeable and sagacious man of business, adventurous at times, liberal to authors, and with a real regard for literature. We even hear of his putting literary merit before probable commercial success in deciding whether he would publish books offered to him. He could lose money without losing his temper. The whole story of his relations with Byron, with Scott, with Moore, with Disraell, with Hallam, with Lockhart, with Gifford, and with many much less distinguished but still interestdiscretion, based on authentic documents. It is in fact these documents, mostly original and heretofore unpublished letters, which give these vol tion to the literary history of the century, a book to put beside the recently published Journal of Sir Walter Scott. They abound in reminiscences and in side-lights thrown sharply on men and Mr. John Murray's account of the meeting be tween Byron and Scott in their publisher's draw ordering of the feast. Dr. Smiles's chief fault, s rare that it deserves to be chided gently, is over modesty. He has effaced himself, but neglected ome essential duties of editorship. The book is much in want of fuller explanations, notes and elucidations of all kinds, which a reader not versed in the literary history of the period must seek

Two little books on Sir Robert Peel have been published lately, one by Mr. Justin McCarthy, on by Mr. Thursfield. Mr. McCarthy and his manner of work you know. His Peel is a slight perness, and not remarkable for judgment; but it may be read without weariness by those who wish for a surface view of this very considerable statesman. Mr. Thursfield's work is of a different sort. He is an Oxford man, a Fellow of Jesus College, and now and for some time past one of th editorial writers on "The Times." He has dealt with Peel's career as a whole, not merely with Yet his book is not less readable than his rival's. It has, besides, that kind of valu which comes from conscientions inquiry and considered opinions. It is a good and lifelike portrait

That well-known writer, Mr. Fraser Rae, has no published a pendant to "Miss Bayle's Romance" under the piquant title "An American Duchess. As the number of American duchesses is, in real that word, as a study of social life and character with acute and agreeable comment, and with storintervening enough to carry the reader easily to

Sir Frederick Pollock, a high legal authority lineusses the new Copyright act in the April "Contemporary Review." His main object s to be to collichten the British author and th British publisher and printer as to their rights under this act. The rights of the American author in England are also considered, these being indeed, a condition precedent to the acquisition of British rights in America. The act comes into force with reference to such foreign countries only does now, in Sir Frederick Pollock's opinion. residence here necessary? After examining the law and facts he says: "We have . . . given the citizens of the United States all that can be given in the way of facilities for acquiring British copyright, and, through the Convention of Berne, European copyright also. We have no valuable consideration to offer them in return for any where he speaks of the act as purely voluntary on the part of the Legislature of the United States. This is the first English recognition I have seen of that fact. Sir Frederick discusses also the probable effect of the law when in operation upon English printers. Like the eminent publisher whom I quoted a fortnight since, he does not think the competition of the American printer likely to be very serious. The saving in time and convenience from printing the same book twice over will, in his judgment, outweigh the expense as often as not. His remark on the framing of this law I commend to the draftsman of it, whoever he may be: "Hay ing sometimes had occasion to criticise the form of our own statutes, I must admit that this time the Congress of the United States has attained a pitch of bad English, awkward and obscure construction, and general clumsiness, wholly beyond any recent performances of Parliament." This is distressing, and would be more distressing still if Sir Frederick Pollock's own English were beyond reproach.

ITALY AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Rome, March 28.-Signor Chimini, the Italian Min ter of Commerce, was asked to-day by an Associated eptance of the invitation of the United States to be epresented at the Chicago World's Fair. Signor 'himini said that the invitation was certain of a ceptance, and that the delay was simply due to the om the Foreign Office. Louis Contencin, president of the New-York Italian

Chamber of Commerce, has had interviews with sev eral of the members of the Italian Cabinet in regard to the prohibitive duties placed by Italy upon Ameri can pork, concerning Italy's participation in the Chicago World's Fair, and upon other matters affecting the commercial relations between Italy and the United States. Mr. Contencia, in conversation with an Associated Press correspondent, after those inter-views, said that he had received assurances that all the matters referred to would be favorably considered.

Mr. Contenein added that he was convinced that the Italian Government was anxious to co-operate with the United states, and would do so unless a failure upo the part of the State of Louisiana or of the Federal authorities to institute proceedings against the New Orleans lynchers should compel the withdrawal of Baron Fava from his post as Italian Minister to the United States. London, March 28 .- "The Chroniclo" thinks

Lord Salisbury's official recognition has assured the success of the Chicago World's Fair by inducing other nations to follow. "The Chronicle" says that the promoters of the Pair were doubtful of such good treatment after the adoption of the McKinley Tariff

THE BANK IS ALL RIGHT.

VINDICATING THE MECHANICS AND TRAD-

THE CLEARING HOUSE VOUCHES FOR ITS SOLVENCY-A REWARD FOR THE DIS-

The rumors regarding the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, at No. 486 Broadway, which were started on Friday were effectually set at rest yesterday by an examination conducted by the Clearing House Committee. The committee made a report which was emphatic in language, showing the utter lack of foundation for the rumors. President Boskowitz late Friday fight asked the Clearing House to settle all questions as to the standing of the bank in an authoritative manner and the committee of the association yesterday made a careful examination of the bank's affairs In the afternoon the following positive statement was given out for publication:

was given out for publication:

New-York, March 28, 1891.

The Clearing House Committee have this day examined the affairs of the Mechanics and Traders' liant, and beg to state to its depositors and the public that it is a perfectly solvent institution. The bank has called in since January 1, 1891, and there has been paid in on account of new capital and surplus \$337,000, and \$63,000 in addition is payable on April 1, 1891. All reports respecting its solvency or suggesting ir regularities in its management are unfounded. filliam A. Nash, chairman, J. Edward Simmons, L. H. Perkins, Jr., H. W. Cannon, L. Hamilton, F. D. Tappen,

The names signed to the foregoing notice are hose of the most conservative and respected bank presidents of the city. Mr. Nash is of the Corn Exchange, Mr. Perkins of the Imorters and Traders', Mr. Hamilton of the Bowery, Mr. Simmons of the Fourth National, Mr. Cannon of the Chase, and Mr. Tappen of the Gallatin. Mr. Tappen is chairman of the Clearing House

Previous to the result of the examination the onfidence entertained in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank was exhibited by an agreement between eight or ten of the strongest banks of th city to rive the bank named assistance against good seurity in case of a run caused by the exploitation of the unfounded rumors. There was no run, \$155,000, against \$192,000 drawn out, on a day which is the busiest day of the week at the payring teller's window in ordinary circumstances. The later examination by the Clearing House committee was the final proof of the excellent condition of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

The disseminators of the rumors which brought the bank into print will be hunted down, it is understood by the directors. President Boskowitz restorders issued the following natice to the Asso.

Concerning the affairs of this bank, I would kindly ask you to say that I will pay the sum of \$1,000 to the person who will farmish sufficient evidence to con-vict the person or persons who instigated the malicious reports concerning this bank.

It was intimated also that the individual directors of the bank would make up a sufficient sum to raise the reward for the discovery of the rumor-mongers to \$5.000. General congratulation was expressed in banking circles at the vindiof the bank by the Clearing House Com-

AFFAIRS OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL

TO BANK EXAMINER HEPBURN. Washington, March 28 .- Mr. Lacey, Controller of the ev, to day received the official report of Nationa Sank Examiner Hepburn in regard to the Washington ational Bank of New-York, recently closed; but he as, however, addressed a communication to Mr. Hepburn, suggesting that only two courses are open if a

receivership is to be avoided. In 450 dest place, the Controller can levy an assess ment of 50 per cent upon the capital stock, which would reinforce the assets of the bank by \$150,000 thout delay, those advancing the sums awaiting re-

In case this amount were paid in, the Controller immediately available. He says this course is pre-lerred, for the reason that the assets would be worth from 10 to 20 per cent more if the bank should resume than if it is closed by receiver-hip or liquidation. In case resumption is found impracticable, the

immediately available assets already in hand would enable the bank to pay its creditors promptly in full, whereupon they could vote to go into voluntary liquidation and close the affairs of the bank themselves.

This \$355,000, the Controller suggests, might be raised upon pledge of the lens and discrams of the bank, supplemented, if necessary, by the personal guarantee of the larger shurcholders. The second plan, the Controller says, would be much more expeditions, and somewhat more economical than a receivership. He adds that he hopes that one or the other of these plans may be adopted, otherwise it will be his duty to appoint a receiver and close the bank up the usual way.

The bank's stockholders will meet to-morrow and discuss the situation. It was rumored in connection with this that the directors would consult on Monday to ascertain what his opinion was as to the nature of the transactions which John S. Silver has had with the bank to see whether they were criminal. the meantime bits of history of his connection wit the ill-fated American Loan and Trust Company Reep coming to the surface, and yesterday a pretty full chapter was completed. When Rowland N. Harard was president of the American Loan and Trust Company Mr. Silver was a borrower to the extent of \$8175,000, which has not been paid up according to the best information obtainable. When the Decatur, Chesapeake and New Orleans Railread was trying to build, and the Decatur and Nashville Construction Company was trying to help build the road, they together borrowed about \$240,000 from the trust company. Mr. Silver was instrumental in obtaining a part of this money for the railroad and construction company. The trust company is still hanging on to some of the collateral of the unfinished railroad, of which Mr. Silver was president when the loans were effected.

EXPORTING CATTLE UNDER THE NEW LAW. Chicago, March 28 .- The first permit for the inpection of cattle for export to Europe under the new law passed by Congress was issued to day to Nelson Morris, of Chicago. Mr. Morris received a dispatch howing the good results of the inspection system, while yet in imperfect operation, before the passage of the

new law. The official figures of Secretary Rusk show that during January and February of this year Great lightain received from the United States 53,400 head; Germany, 123; Belgium, 205, and France, 134. These figures, it is explained, show an increase in the foreign cattle trade of the United States for the two months of 1801 over the corresponding period hast year of nearly 32 per cent. Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 28 .- An effort is now being made to float the Galena at Gay Head. Steam

pumps were put on board yesterday. It was found

at high water she lay nearly affort in her bed, but the

sand that has piled up around her prevented her being

he could be pumped out without much difficulty, and

hauled affoat. The lighthouse keeper at Gay Head re-ports three tugs hauling on her this morning. The weather has been extremely favorable the past few days, and a continuance thereof will probably tesult in the ship being got off.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., March 28.-Five cars of an extra freight train on the Passumpsie road were thrown from the track by a broken wheel near McIndoes last night. Trains were delayed twelve hours thereby.

Boston, March 28.-Margaret A. Lynn, who was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1778, died yesterday in Cambridge. Mrs. Lynn was a Presbyterian, and had lived in Cambridge forty years.

duct unbecoming an officer, was this afternoon dismissed from the police force by the Police Commis

THE GOVERNOR-SENATOR IN HOT WATER.

TRYING TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE COMPLICA-TIONS OVER THE PPOINTMENT OF

JUDGE BRA! SUCCESSOR. One of Governor Hill's objects in visiting New-York at this time-and he never comes here or goes elsewhere without some well-defined purpose in view-was said yesterday to be to unravel, if possible, the awkward complications which have been wound around the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court caused by Judge Brady's death. There are many candidates and most of them are able to furnish reasons for their appointment which neither the Governor nor Tammany Hall care wholly to disregard. Judge Brady's death was so entirely unexpected that the Tammany tricksters had no time to make any preliminary deals to avoid the moshes of their promises, and they themselves compelled to "face the music" at a time they least expected it. The fact that Governor Hill's choice must be confirmed by the Republican State Senate does not render the situation any the more pleasant to the schemers who are playing for

The best possible solution of the question as to the Supreme Court vacancy is that it shall go to Judge Ingraham, who is unquestionably the choice of the bar and the public generally, and of whose confirmation by the Senate there would probably be little doubt He has received the Tammany Hall indersement, with the understanding that the Chiefs of the Wigwam are to have the naming of his successor on the Superior Court beach. For this latter place there are already a host of applicants and more are constantly appearing. Promises are said to be out to both David McClure and Civil Justice Alfred Steckler for the first vacancy on the bench. When Judge Larremore resigned from the Common Pleas Court last fall Judge Steckler made a strong fight for the place and when it was finally decided that it must go to General Pryor the Steckler contingent was appeased with the promise that the judicial place which became vacant. Alfred now puts judicial place which became vacant. Affect now puts in his claim for his "pound of flesh" and will be satisfied with nothing less than the literal fulfilment of the acreement. Matters became so hot yesterday that notice was served upon the Wigwam Chiefs that the Stecklers would withdraw from Tammany Hall the instant that it appeared that the pledge had been violated. They backed it up with the statement that they would rather prafer a square, standup fight on the outside of the organization.

The Governor is said to have remarked that he had his hands full in trying to settle New York differences and wished that he had stayed in Albany.

DIED FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE

Albany, March 28 .- A well-dressed man entered th Kenmore Hotel here at 12:30 this morning, registered room. After two attempts to rouse him later in the office-boy climbed through the transom and unlocked the door from the inside. Spencer was found dressed and in bed, but dead. The appearance of the body indicated that he had been dead several hours Oxford-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., and marked "Personal, evidently written by Spencer before retiring, was foun A small vial containing witch hazel another containing medicine and an empty box marked "Morphine, 14 gr.," were also found on the dresser. It is thought that death was caused by an overdose of morphine through design or accident. A hotel key to a room in the Globe Hotel, this city, was also found in a drawer. Spencer was of medium height, with black or dark brown hair and scanty mustache.

CAPTAIN CATLEY ACQUITTED.

Chleago, March 28.-A dispatch from Omaha says Captain Henry E. Catley, of the 2d Infantry, tried on the charge of malingering at Pine Ridge, has been acquitted. General Brooke disapproves the finding and acquittal."

Boston, March 28.-The New-England Telephone and Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of seventy-five cents per share.

GENERAL WOODWARD'S DENIAL.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 28.—General James G. Wood-ward, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, I. O. O. F., was in town vesterday on business connected vard was interviewed concering the charges against himself and Lieutenant Governor Jones and State Treasurer Danforth of using the Odd Fellows and other secret zations for political purposes. The General said: statement that has been going the rounds of the alleged efforts to use it for political purposes is abso-

RISHOP WILMER NOT ILL. Mobile, Ala., March 2s .- There is no foundation for

THOUGHT TO BE THE REIL MURDERER.

Pittsburg, March 28.—Something of a sensation was created here to day by the charge that the desperado the murdered Detective Gilkinson last Saturday the real murderer of Umberger, a farmer, for which rime David and Joseph Nicely are to be hanged at Somerset, Penn., next Thursday. John Myers, a reputable citizen of Homestead, says that Flizsimmons as recognized as one of the two pedlers who were seen night of the murder and robbery, and who are believed night of the minder and resolvery, and who are consecuted to have been the murderers of the old farmer. The Nicelys were convicted on purely circumstantial evidence, and have steadily protested their innocence of the condemned men will make another effort to have them respited pending an another effort.

TACK COMPANIES COMBINING.

Tannton, Mass., March 28.-The off-mentioned moveent to effect a combination of the leading tack companies of New-England has reached that point that an option on the controlling interest of the Field factories in this city has been secured and is under consideration. If this purchase is made the combination will be solid.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR MURDER.

Goschen, Ind., March 28.-The jury in the Calltins nurder trial returned a verdict this morning, finding Hendryx guilty and sentencing him to the penitentlary Hendryx and Mrs. Calldns got the life of the latter's husband insured for \$5,000, and the week afterward they drowned him. Mrs. Calkins saved herself by turning State's evidence.

Milwankee, March 28 .- A dispatch to "The Evening

teen-year-old son of A. Nickerson, and a son of Mr.

Milwaukee, March 28 .- A third member of the Runke family is dead of trichinosis. The boy Edward, six

years old, died this morning, after suffering intensely. Mrs. Runke, the mother, cannot live.

A TRENTON ALDERMAN MISSING Trenton, March 28 (Special).-James F. Brook, of Brook, Oliphant & Co., manufacturers of mechanical

rubber goods, has not been at his home since Tuesday, and his family and friends fear that he has met with foul play. His firm have an office in Barclay-st. New-York, and also one in Boston. Mr. Brook left the New-York office on Tuesday, ostensibly to go to Boston, and has not been heard from since. He had about \$500 in his possession. He is a member of the Trenton Board of Aldermen, and is wealthy. WORK ON THE CABLE ROAD MAY NOW BEGIN.

Commissioner Gilroy, of the Department of Public Works, issued a special permit yesterday authorizing the Third Avenue Railroad Company to begin the work of changing its line into a cable road. The Commissioner had already issued a general permit for the laying of the cable, but a special permit must be obtained by the company for each section. The permit ssned yesterday allows the laying of tracks on the Boston, March 28.—Policeman Frederick L. Ben-jamin, who assaulted a reporter, samuel S. Kingdon, at Bishop Paddock's funeral, in Trinity Church, and against whom Mr. Kingdon preferred charges of con-ting the control of the control of the avenue are going one

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT

THE \$2 SILVER CERTIFICATE, SERIES OF 1886, ALMOST PERFECTLY IMITATED.

EVEN THE SILK THREADS REPRODUCED NEARLY \$40,000,000 IN GENUINE NOTES OF THIS SERIES IN CIRCULATION-

> MEASURES TAKEN BY SEC-RETARY FÖSTER.

Washington, March 28 .- A sensation has been caused at the Treasury Department by the discovery of a counterfeit \$2 silver certificate so nearly perfect in all its parts as to be almost impossible of detection. Heretofore all counterfeite of the paper currency have been readily detected by the failure to imitate the distinctive character of the paper on which Government notes are printed, which is so arranged that each part of forming a complete note contains small silk threads running through it lengthwise.

paper is for the first time almost perfectly imitated n the counterfeit just discovered. So far as is low known it has been used only in counterteiting the \$2 silver certificate of the series of 1886. This note was designed under the supervision of Treasurer Jordan and contains on its face a vignette of General Hancock. It is estimated that there are now nearly \$10,000,000 of these notes in circulation, and the problem before the Treasury Department is how to get them back into the Treasury and to substitute a new series, without serious embarrassment, before any considerable quantity of the counterfeit notes get into circulation.

This was the subject of a secret conference at the Treasury Department this afternoon between Secretary Foster and the leading officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It was practically decided to suspend the printing of the \$2 silver certificate, and to institute a new series of the same denomination. These will contain a vignette of Secretary Windom, and will be issued as soon as the necessary plates can be engraved.

engraved.

It will take about two months to prepare the plates, and in the meantime the Government will exert its utmost endeavors to secure and destroy the plates and other material used in the manu-facture of the counterfeit.

TESTING THE WIRE-WOUND GUN.

FIRST EXPERIMENT SUCCESSFUL, BUT AN AC CIDENT PREVENTED THE REST.

public test of the Brown segmental-tube wire wound gun, one of the latest inventions in ordnance took place yesterday at Fort Wadsworth, on States Island. The special object of this test was publicly to demonstrate the high pressures to which a gun of this type can be subjected safely, far in excess, as the inventor declares, of what guns of other types can

long, corresponding exactly to a section of a complete ive inch Brown gun. The segments of which the inner tube of the gun is built up, as a barrel by its staves, are seventy-two in number; this inner tube is wound with twenty-nine turns of wire at a ten fifty tons to the square inch. At each end of the tube thus constructed for experimental purposes was ping. The cylinder was thus entirely closed with the exception of a small vent large enough to admit the electric wire by which the charges of powder were by gauges screwed into the inner face of one of the

The programme yesterday was to successive charges of powder within this section of a gun, beginning with a charge of two pounds and increasing till a charge pressure of over fifty tons to the square inch. The third it was found impossible to unscrew the breechmust have fractured the inner case-lining, and forced or fused the threads of the screw by which the breech three pounds one ounce, and the pressure that was The inventor, James Hamilton Brown, and Lieutenant 6. A. N. Whistler, who had charge of the test, considered that, notwithstanding this mishap, which they say does not affect the principle involved, the value

sidered that, notwithstanding this mishap, which they asy does not affect the principle involved, the value of the gun was fully shown, for such pressures had never before been attained in ordnance. Among the officers present were Lieutenant Wheeler, representing the Ordnance Department: Colonel Richard Loder, commanding the post; Major J. W. McMurray, Captain H. W. Hubbell, Captain F. A. Hamilton, Captain E. K. Russell, Lieutenant C. G. Treat, aid to General O. O. Howard, and Lieutenant R. H. Patterson.

TRIED TO PASS A FORGED CHECK.

Troy, N. Y., March 28 .- George Scott was arreste to-day for attempting to pass a forged check for \$50 boy with the check. The bank teller telephoned for the police, who returned with the boy and arrested scott, who has been in fall before.

Hartford, Conn., March 28.-Miss Ella G. Learned; who was bitten by a pet dog a little more than two weeks ago, died to-day. Since last Thursday she has had all the symptoms of hydrophobia. There has seemed no reason to believe that the dog was mad.

DIED FROM THE BITE OF A PET DOG.

A ONE-ARMED INCENDIARY CAUGHT. Utica, March 28.-About 3 o'clock this morning a

side of a large building containing hops and adjoining a dwelling house. At the same time he saw a man run from the building and hide under some freight cars. He chased the man and found him to be John Kross, a one-armed railroad flagman. The officer dragged him from under the cars and tried to omake him put out the flames. This he would not do, and when the officer released him and was engaged in tearing the burning boards from the building the incendiary ran. The flames were subdued after a hard fight, and then a search was made for Kross, lie was found at his home in bed, and is now confined in the lockup. He had saturated the building with kerosene oil as far as he could reach.

EVIDENCE IN THE HUGHITT TRIAL CLOSED. Utica, N. Y., March 28 .- The evidence in the cas of William E. Hughitt, on trial for wrecking the First National Bank of Auburn, was finished to-day. The case has occupied the entire week. The argument of the counsel will begin on Monday, when the case will be submitted to the jury.

THE CASE OF VINCENT LAFORME.

Boston, March 28.-Mayor Matthews has been tri onsultation with District-Attorney Stevens in relation to the allegation that \$500 was paid to secure the confirmation of Vincent Laforme as member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Institutions. The Grand Jury comes in April 6, and undoubtedly will be asked to investigate the case.

CONDITION OF BISHOP RYAN. Washington, March 28.-The condition of Bishop

provement during the night, and this morning there is no change. TRAFFIC STOPPED BY LANDSLIDES. Asheville, N. C., March 28 .- Two disastrous land-

Providence Hospital, in this city, showed slight im-

slides have occurred on the Spartanburg branch of the Richmond and Danville Raffrond, and through traffic has been discontinued. The track is covered to a depth of forty feet, for a distance of a quarter of a mile.

Hartford, Conn., March 28 .- About sixty members of

the New-Fugiand Tobacco Growers' Association met this morning in the Agricultural Room at the Capitol.

STARTING A FUND FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

Yankton, S. D., March 28.—An unknown friend to the G. A. R. has deposited with a bank in this city a check for \$500, which is to be a nucleus for a fund to build a hospital in connection with the State Sol-